The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, "I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob *M* Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

Morning—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
Evening—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

Morning—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
Evening—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

The Battle of Fair Oaks.

The Part Taken by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment.

Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.

KEYES' CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 6, 1862.

The fight of Saturday, the 31st ult, and Sunday, the 1st inst., before Richmond, whose living memorials crowd your hospitals, and whose dead ones have theirs in the pained hearts of bereaved thousands, has engaged very justly a large share of your paper. But to present the details of how the regiments were posted, how they fought and where the dead fell, and the wounded were stricken down, while necessary to the truth of history, can be only imperfectly presented even by those who shared that fight or saw it in the various portions of the battle field. Especially are inquiries started as to the posts those regiments held which were the greater sufferers in the battle. For instance, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. M. McCarter, lost in killed, wounded and missing, no less than one hundred and twenty-six; perhaps the largest of any regiment who entered with equal numbers into the conflict on that day.

Let me tell your readers the story—a sad one—of the gallant service rendered on that day by that regiment. I was near it in the whole of the action, and went over the ground afterward, where, for nearly three hours, it was posted in the battle.

Peck's Brigade, of which this regiment was one, was well known from its unyielding and defiant resistance of superior numbers at Williamsburg—then the Ninety-third lost more in killed, wounded and missing than any other of the Brigade.—This was easily accounted for by those who, after the battle, saw the post it was placed to hold, the bushes and trees of whose ground was literally thrashed to shreds by shell, shot, canister, grape and musketry.

When, at one o'clock on the 31st, the rattle of musketry drew Gen. Couch's attention to Casey's front on the Williamsburg stage road to Richmond, Gen. Peck's Brigade was, by his order, placed under arms, and ordered to proceed to support the left front of General Casey's Division.

We found the firing very heavy in that quarter, and the Ninety-third was ordered forward by Gen. Peck to find the left of Gen. Casey and operate there. As the regiment advanced immediately forward, it passed one regiment, being the extreme left of Palmer's Brigade, and reaching a portion of woody ground where it could be made effective, it was rapidly formed into line of battle, and forwarded until about on a line with the front of Casey's rifle pits. The enemy on the right were seen advancing in brigades, and successive regiments of them going up under a terrible fire on the left of the road to Richmond. The enemy in whole brigades were seen advancing across a piece of cut-down timber and brushwood on the front and left of the Ninety-third regiment, and six hundred yards on the left of the road, to attack Casey's division on its left flank. To meet them and hold them in check, Col. McCarter threw forward his regiment until within a few yards of the field over which they were crossing. To do which his men had to charge through a swamp nearly waist deep in water, and when at a distance of a hundred yards only, was the order given to fire. I have never heard such a hurricane of musketry as was now being poured on this regiment by the enemy.—As bravely did they reply. Fearing that his left would be outflanked, the Colonel detached Lieut. M. J. McCarter, of unquestioned capacity and courage, to take a body of skirmishers to the left and prevent such a movement. The regiment was soon unsupported on the left, by the retiring of the other regiments of the brigade, yet it still kept at bay ten times its own numbers, and when amidst its dead it was soon in danger of being thus outflanked, it was thrown back twenty and thirty paces at a time, at a run, faced about and ordered again to fire. So close were the advancing lines of the enemy on its left, that, in falling back some of them were swept inside of its retiring front, and taken prisoners. For fully one-fourth of a mile this regiment thus fought; retreating toward the line of its own brigade, until the enemy ceased to hope to get in on that flank, and retiring and filing to the right, and they came up and formed in front of the rifle pits in view of the regiment, and beyond range of its muskets on its right.—The word retreat, the one usual for such military maneuvers, never fell from the lips of the Colonel; it was always "To the rear, take distance, battalion about face, march," and, though this maneuver was executed some eighteen times, the men in every instance fronted and fired again at the word.

It was here in firing and falling back that most of its dead were killed, and the wounded received their ghastly marks of battle. Among the dead, wounded and taken prisoners were many of the small force sent to save the regiment from destruction on its left by the enemy. Lieut. M. J. McCarter, of Norristown, who had command of this party, either himself perished or was taken prisoner. He is the youngest brother of the Colonel, another, a First Lieutenant also, has been sent to Philadelphia, wounded.

Ordered back to the Brigade front it was a sight to see, and to be justly proud of as Pennsylvanians, as was remarked by Mr. Wilkinson, of the New York *Tribune*, who saw them coming up, that the surviving soldiers of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment were all at their posts, without a straggler from the ranks. Fifty-five cartridges per man had been expended on that left front, and who so looked where the foe were marshalled, saw on the field the effectiveness of the fire in the number of their dead.

Scarcely out of this fight on the left front, the regiments of Peck's Brigade were hurried to the right of the road to meet the enemy, who had pushed through on the left of Couch's Division and were already between the railroad and the stage road flanking us on the right. Here in immense swarms the enemy came pouring through the woods. Here, in meeting them, brave Col. Riker, of Peck's Brigade, and others of equal rank, were killed.—Colonels Rowley and McCarter wounded, though not fatally, and Captains Maitland, Mark and Dougherty were wounded, the first fatally. Lieut. Rogers has died. The Colonel of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania here had two horses—one of his own and one loaned him by Gen. Heintzelman—killed under him and within twenty minutes of each other. The second was struck by a shell, which also rendered unconscious for thirty hours the rider. Here, too, the wounded and dead were thick on the field, and whole companies of as brave men as the world ever knew, met death in bayonet charges on the enemy's greatly more numerous troops. Here, too, the enemy received their final check and ceased to drive us back into the Chickahominy!—Here on Sunday many a flying rebel bit the dust, in such numbers, indeed, that on Tuesday after midday scores of their bodies had remained unburied, though a large force had been employed in this work from the afternoon of the Sunday previous.

Ah! Messrs. Editors, I was a spectator of that terrible fight, and when I tell you of the conduct of *one* regiment, you can easily imagine the perhaps equally brave and gallant conduct of the others, and when you print the number lost of *one* gallant regiment in one half day's fight as being one hundred and twenty-six in killed, wounded and missing, turn the hearts and hands of your thousands of readers to the work of binding up at home the wounds and hearts of the afflicted from the battle of the Seven Pines.

SELECT TALE.

An Angel:

BY MARY A. DENISON.

A little pauper sat down on the curbstone and tried to think. His feet were bare, red, and cold; but never mind that. The chill air penetrated his ragged garments; but never mind that. He wanted to think. Who are these people passing him, looking so warm and comfortable?—What did it mean that they should be happy and cheerful, and he so sad? None of them had such heavy hearts; that he was sure of. He looked up into the cold blue sky. What was it, and who lived up there? Somebody had said once that God would take care of him. Where is God? Why didn't he take care of him? Oh! if he could only see God for one little minute, or an angel that the good men told him of when his mother died? Did folks ever see God? Did they ever see angels?

An organ-grinder came near and took his stand. The melody he played lightened the little boy's heart somewhat; but it didn't warm him; it didn't make him less hungry. He kept on shivering in spite of the music, and he felt so all alone, so despairing! Then the organ-grinder passed away; he never heeded the little child sitting on the curbstone, he had so many things to think of. The carriages passed by, and the carts, and a company of soldiers; but it was all a dumb show to him—he was trying to think, with such a dull pain at his heart. Presently, three or four coarse looking boys gathered behind him and winked and laughed at each other. In another moment, the youngest gave a thrust, and over went the poor little homeless child into the gutter. One scream, one sob of anguish, as he gathered himself up and looked after the boys now flying away with shouts of mirth. Oh! how cruel it seemed in them—how cruel! The little hungry boy walked slowly on, sobbing and shivering to himself. He didn't know what he was walking for, or why he was living. He felt out of place—a poor little forlorn spirit that had lost its way—a bruised reed that any one might break—a little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow!

The little boy stood at last near the corner of a street. An apple stand, at which he gazed with longing eyes, not far off, was tended by a cross looking old man. There were cakes on the stand, and the poor little mouth of the homeless child watered as he saw one boy after another deposit his penny, and take a cake. He had no penny, and though there was hunger in his eyes, the cross-looking old man never offered him a morsel.

The tempter came. The old man's back was turned. A vile boy at his side—at the side of the homeless child—nudged his elbow. "You take one," he whispered; "I'll give you half."

The little child gazed at him steadily. He saw something in the bleared eyes that made him shrink; something that sat his heart beating.

"I tell you, hook one," whispered the boy; "I won't tell, and we'll go away and eat it."

"I don't want to steal," said the homeless child.

"Oh! you fool," muttered the brutal tempter, and smote him in the eyes, his heavy hand dealing a blow that sent the poor little child against the wall, his whole frame quivering with anguish. The terrible blow had almost blinded him for a moment. A great sob came up in his throat, "Oh! what have I done to be treated so?" There never, never was a God, or He would not let him suffer so, and that because he refused to be wicked. I don't believe that ever a man in his deadliest bereavements suffered more than that little child. His heart was literally swelling with grief, as if there was great and sore injustice somewhere.

He started to cross the street. A dark blinding pain still made his poor temples ring.

"Back! back! Good heavens! The child is under his feet! Back! back!"

"Oh! mamma, it is our horses run over a poor little boy! Oh! mamma, mamma!"

"Is he hurt much, coachman?" The woman's face is pale as ashes. "Yes, he is hurt badly. Take him right in; don't wait; carry him right in and up stairs. It was your carelessness. The child shall be attended to."

There is no anguish now. Perhaps God saw he had borne all he could, and so took the poor little broken heart there to heal. How very white and quiet! Oh! a sweet face—a sweet, sweet face! murmured the woman, bending over the boy; and tears fell upon his forehead, but he did not feel them.

"Oh! the poor little boy!" sobs Nelly, "the poor little boy! I wish he had kept on the side-walk; I wish he had stayed at home with his mother."

Alas! in this world there was no mother to keep him.

The doctor came, said he was not dead, but would very likely die. There was a hospital near. The poor thing had better be sent there. But the good woman would not allow that. She would care for him herself, she said. He had been injured by one of her horses, and she felt it was her duty to attend to him. Besides, it was likely the child had no mother. Such a boy as he, with a face so sweet and girlish, pure and loveable, would never be sent on the street like that, if he had a mother. Besides (and her tears fell) there was a little mound not yet green over just such a child. No, no; it was not in her heart to put the poor wounded boy away. Let him stay, whether he lived or died.

The weary, weary days passed on. One morning, the little boy opened his dim blue eyes, but he did not know himself. His glance fell wearily on his hands.—There were white bands around his wrists, with ruffles on them. The bed was so snowy white, too, and a crimson light fell over everything.

"Dear God! I am in heaven," murmured the child. "Yes, God will take care of me now."

What visions of loveliness glanced forth from the shadow behind the bed? The rich curls fell around a face of exquisite beauty. The beaming eyes looked love and gladness upon him.

"Oh! yes, there is an angel," he said softly. "I am glad. They won't knock me over again; they won't want me to steal apples here; and perhaps I shall never die again. Now, I want to see my mother."

"My dear boy, are you better this morning?" asked a low, soft voice.

He turned slowly, wearily.

"Is it mother?" he murmured.

"Oh! yes, and there were quick sobs and tears; "yes, my little child, I will be your mother, and you shall be my son. Will you love me dearly?"

"Yes, I do love you, mother; is it heaven?"

"Heaven! no darling, it is earth; but God sent you here to our hearts, and you shall be loved and cared for. See, here is a little sister, and you will be very happy with her. Kiss him, Nelly."

Her rosy lips touched his pale ones, and a heavenly smile lighted up his face. The past was not forgotten, but it was gone. No more mouldy crusts, oaths, harsh words and blows. No more begging at basement doors, and looking half famished to envy a dog gnawing a bone in the streets. No more fear of rude children, who never knew where their own hearts lay; no more sleeping on door-steps, and listening in terror to the drunken quarrels of the vicious and depraved.

Yes, the past was gone; and in the rosy future were love, home, even God and the angels. Certainly sweet spirits had guarded that child, and guided him out of seeming evil into positive good. Surely henceforth he would put his hand trustingly in theirs and turn his face heavenward. Yes, it was to be so. This dear, teachable child—a jewel picked from the mire, a brand snatched from the burning—was yet to illumine the dark paths of this world with his holy, heaven-like teaching. Like a dove he was to go forth over the waters, and find the olive branch with which to garland his glad tidings. Blessings, then, on all who hold their arms out toward needy little children, making their homes arks of refuge! Beautiful stars shall they have in their crowns of rejoicing, for surely there is no jewel brighter in all the world, and perhaps in all eternity, than the soul of a little child.—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Threescore Years and Ten.

Dr. Charles Elliott, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, thus writes:

On this day—May 16, 1862—we completed, through God's forbearance and mercy, the seventieth year of our natural, and the fifty-first of our spiritual life. We first breathed the breath of life in the county of Donegal, parish of Killy Beggs, Ireland, May 16, 1792. Up till the 24th year of our life, we spent our time in our native land, mostly at our books, and arrived in this country in September, 1816. In August, 1818, we entered the itinerant connection, in the Ohio Conference.—Should we live to next August, we shall have been forty-four years in the itinerant service, without being superannuated or supernumerary, or without absence from our charge for a month at a time. On glancing at the past, we have had double appointments for six years. During three years of our collegiate life, we had pastoral charges, and for three years of our editorial services, we had pastoral charges. We are now in the 21st year of our editorial service. For four years we traveled large circuits. If we add the six years of extra appointments to the 44 years, we have just 50 years in number to count.—Many have done much more in a few years than we have done in filling fifty years' allotted service. Yet our brethren have borne with us, for which we feel grateful, although most of our age have passed away, and we are left among the third generation. We have tasked ourself, for the most part, six hours a day in extra writing, in preparing either for the press, or for self-instruction.

We record ourself now before God an unprofitable servant, and what we are of anything good, or of use to our fellow-men, it must all go to the praise of God's glorious grace, and not to Charles Elliott, the chief of sinners, saved by grace. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Prayer.

"Have mercy on me, O Lord, for I am in trouble."—Psalm xxxi. 9.

Prayer is always a privilege, but it is a special privilege in the time of trouble.—What should we have done sometimes but for prayer? When the heart was overcharged with grief, when the body was reduced by disease, when property melted like snow, and the grave closed over our loved ones, what should we have done but for prayer? Then we poured out our hearts before the Lord, then we appealed to the Almighty Ruler, then we cried to the Dispenser of all events, then we sought fellowship with the resurrection and the life, and in prayer we were comforted, and in answer to prayer made a match for our troubles. Christian, in thy trouble appeal to thy God, appeal to his mercy. Mercy always sympathizes with misery, and feels for the distressed. The mercy of thy God is vast as infinity, and tenderer than the tenderest mother's heart. He will listen to thee, sympathize with thee, appear for thee, and bring thee to bless him for the very trouble that now makes thee groan. How often it is repeated in his word:—"Then they cried unto the Lord in their troubles, and he delivered them out of their distresses." Pray on, therefore, tho' the more you pray the more your troubles may seem to increase, for this is sometimes the case; your prayer, if it be the prayer of the heart, will certainly prevail. God cannot refuse to hear the cries of his afflicted ones, nor to answer the prayers of his children in trouble. His word is passed, and cannot be recalled. His heart is love, and cannot be unaffected. His resources are infinite, and cannot be exhausted. He will therefore be *very gracious* unto thee at thy cry; when he shall hear he will answer thee.

Hard Things.

A great many hard things are encountered in this world. It is hard to meet with sickness and adversity. It is hard to be subject to scorn and contempt. It is hard to be forsaken by those who were your friends. Life is full of hard things. We bring them on ourselves to a considerable extent. We might escape them by obedience to God. But when they come by his appointment, and through no fault of our own, then are they parts of our necessary discipline. We must through, much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of God. And if we endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ, great will be our spiritual reward.

The graces of the Spirit are wrought out through hardship. Hardships refine and enoble the character, if met as they should be, and rightly improved. It is when we rebel against God's laws, when we impeach his wisdom and justice, when we refuse to submit to his guidance, that, left to our own ways, we taste the fruits of bitterness and death. Hard things are good for us.—Not the things which harden the soul; not the things which estrange it from God, but those which test, and try, and exalt it. And all things will serve this beneficent end, if we are accustomed to recognize the hand of God, and believe that He "directeth our steps." Let hard things, then, he stepping stones heavenward, and we shall have no cause to complain that God sends them upon us.—*Trumpet.*

☞ Gen. Mitchell, at the conclusion of a sermon preached to the Ninth Ohio Brigade, near Shelbyville, Tenn., took a huge rock pulpit, and occupied half an hour in delivering one of the finest religious discourses ever heard. He commenced by saying "that he did not come there as the general commanding, but as man to man, and aiming for the same state of eternal happiness." He insisted that the highest duty of a soldier was to be a Christian; religion heightened every enjoyment, and better prepared him to discharge his duty. A chaplain who was present says: "It was a sublime scene; he left an impression on the minds of his auditors never to be forgotten." The effect of the sermon was added to by the fact that the services were on the mountain-top, amid the rugged grandeur of East Tennessee.

COTTON FROM A NEW SOURCE.—We have heard of late some stir about a species of cotton being produced this season, by what is known in common phrase as the "Balm-of-Gilead tree." A friend has just exhibited to us a specimen taken from a tree. The "cotton" seems to grow upon a sort of pod; is of very fine texture, but fibre quite short. Whether it can be manufactured into thread and cloth, is yet to be tried, as far as we know. It would doubtless answer for some uses the real article is now put to. What is remarkable, no one ever noticed such a production from the tree previous to this season.

☞ A farmer who had employed a green Emeralder ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On coming in the farmer said: "Well, Pat, did you give the corn?"

"An' sure I did."

"How did you give it?"

"To be shure jist as ye tould me, in the ear."

"How much did you give?"

"Well, yez see, the crathur wouldn't hold still, and kept a switching his ears about so, that I couldn't git above a fist full in both ears."

A SOLID ARGUMENT.—An old lady hearing it stated by a school-boy, that the world was round, and revolved daily on its axis, replied, "Well, I don't know anything about its axes, but I know it don't turn over, for if it did we should be tumbled off, and as to its being round, any one can see that it is a flat piece of ground, and stands on rock."

"But upon what does the rock stand?"

"Why on another one to be sure."

"But what supports the last?"

"Why, la! child, there's rocks all the way down."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W., H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.

Appointed by the President of County Convention.

June 18, 1862. MARTIN BELL.

The Unionists of Indiana.

On Wednesday, June 18th, of the present year, a Mass Convention met upon the Capitol grounds at Indianapolis, and nominated candidates for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

The meeting was composed of every political cast in the State, and to cheer all, the utmost harmony prevailed. Several Democrats made stirring speeches, in which they took the ground against Congress legislating on Slavery, yet they said it must take the chances of war, and rebels must take care of their negroes as best they could.

They said the Democratic party had crawled upon its belly long enough to worship Slavery, and now they had become converts to a new faith—a faith that teaches that God designed the earth as a habitation for free men. After a long time, the leading politicians of the Democratic party have discovered that the safe path to peace and unity is across the slaughtered carcase of slavery.

That all the bitterness of our cup of sorrow arises from the foul dregs that lie at the bottom. Slavery has brought mourning and desolation to hundreds of families. Never was anything more true than the language of the Scotch poet, when he said that

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The patriots of Indiana realize this fact. They now lift up their voices to put a stop to that "inhumanity" that makes four millions of human beings mourn in a land of plenty and hitherto of peace. Whilst they agree to let slavery take its chance in this war, we say let us not leave to chance what God and nature prescribes as a duty.—There are no bounds to the rapacity of the cruel trafficker in human flesh. All the vices that "flesh is heir to," are fed and pampered by this institution. Under the protection of the Constitution are committed almost every offence forbidden in the decalogue.

Men whose persons are polluted with the crimes of a long life solemnly and piously *implore* us not to commit sacrilege by striking off the chains of millions of creatures whose only offence in the sight of High Heaven is in the color of their skin. We pity the poor man that sees the mote in his brother's eye, and can't, for the life of him, perceive the beam in his own.

Van Amburg.

The great monkey master, was in town on Saturday last, much to the astonishment and regret of the respectable portion of our community. He fully sustained his well-earned reputation as a low, stupid, brainless showman. Finding our people unwilling to patronize his humbug *animal* show, he got up at his own expense (that went hard with him) a silly handbill addressed to us, and sent us a copy. The presumption of this fellow is only equalled by his insolence. He exposes the editors who print for him, by intimating that he *pays* them for it. They will likely be careful of such men hereafter. One of his company was lodged in our jail on a charge of a high offence committed on a little girl, for which he will likely be sent a long time to the Penitentiary. Another acknowledged stolen goods to be in his possession. Another went around town on Sunday morning trying to palm off upon some of our citizens a worthless $10 bill.

If any one encouraged the appearance of these men in our county, either for a "complimentary" ticket or otherwise, they have their reward in these facts. We hope the parents of the little girl did not do so. We are sorry that a man like Van Amburg was put to the expense of the extra bill, and the circulation of "complimentary" tickets on so large a scale, in vain.

We understand that he left town heaping imprecations on our head. This is wrong. It was the good sense of our people, and his worn out humbug, side shows, &c., of which he should have complained.

Parents found it necessary to stay at home during his sojourn here, to guard their families.

☞ We take the privilege of publishing the following private letter addressed to us:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 24, 1862.

My Dear Sir: In casually visiting the political metropolis, I have had the pleasure of meeting with a number of your valuable journal, in which you have commended to your intelligent readers in the most kind and generous manner, the project to which, several years since I gave much attention—of endeavoring to incorporate a portion of our commercial marine into the means of its own defence.

The nature of our institutions forbids that we should sustain an establishment at the enormous cost of the British navy, yet our tonnage already largely exceeds hers, and has never yet received any just proportion of protection.

I believe by the incorporation of a naval militia we will inaugurate a power capable of protecting itself and enforcing respect in every sea.

I am fortified in the opinion, by the generous approval the suggestion has secured from the press, and for your forcible, clear and handsome editorial commending the matter to your readers, please accept my most sincere and cordial thanks.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

J. Brotherline, Esq., editor of the *Whig*, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Theophilus Snyder, Esq.

The *Standard* declines giving us any information concerning the present views of their candidate for Senatorial honors on the restoration of the eight hundred thousand dollars taken from the people by the railroad company. We must therefore take it for granted that they are the same as they were in the winter, when he went to Harrisburg to bore against the People's interests and in favor of the railroad company.

THE CASE OF SURGEON HAYS.—Dr. Hays, the surgeon summarily dismissed from the service, by Secretary Stanton, publishes a card in his own defence, in the *National Republican*, from which it would appear that he volunteered to bring the wounded to Washington, where he was ordered to leave them; that he telegraphed the Surgeon-General that the train was coming, and sought vainly for hours to find him; and that he did not go to bed till four o'clock in the morning, at which hour citizens were providing for the comfort of the soldiers in his charge.

We do not pretend to know the facts.

☞ The "Democratic" Convention of Cambria county have nominated R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., for Senator, and Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., for Assembly. Mr. Pershing represented Cambria county last winter, and voted against the restoration of the eight hundred thousand dollars of the People's money taken by the Railroad Company. He is attorney for the Company.

Confiscation.

No more important victory has been gained since the war broke out than that achieved yesterday in the House of Representatives in the passage of the Confiscation Bill. True, the bill is not yet a law, but the probability of its becoming so is a great blow struck, at the rebellion. And when it shall become a law, the rebellion once suppressed, as we trust it soon will be by Union soldiers, will be finished never to rise again

The vote of 82 to 54 is a large one, and is even more significant than that for the reconsideration of the former bill, for there were ten more who permitted their names to be recorded in the negative then, than have ventured to vote No now, while the yeas are only two less than on the former vote. This is emphatic progress, for we are sure that all of these members have been made perfectly aware of what their constituents wish. The dozen men from the Free States known as Republicans and Union, or Fusion, who have recorded their names in the negative, have no doubt made up their minds that they and their constituents are about to part company. With the exception of these gentlemen, namely: Messrs. DELANO of Mass. DIVEN of N. Y., Granger of Mich., Hale of Pa, Kellogg of Illinois, Morris of Ohio, and Horton of Ohio, Republicans; Messrs. Biddle of Pa. Brown of R. I., Harrison of Ohio, Union; and Messrs Thomas of Mass. and Sheffield of R. I., Fusion, the vote against the bill is made up of Border State men and Northern Democrats.

As a war measure we regard this bill of the greatest importance. We do not care to stop to inquire how many slaves it will emancipate, great as our satisfaction is that we have at length reached that point where we dare to deal with Rebels without stopping to inquire whether by so doing we are not interfering with the only thing which hitherto has been held as the one thing absolutely sacred—property in our fellow creatures. This is progress, and is the best indication Congress has yet given us that it is in earnest putting down Rebellion. The day dawns; now let the Senate do its duty.

Closing A Controversy.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendment (purely verbal) to the bill prohibiting Slavery for ever in all Territories of the United States. As now fully passed, the bill reads:

"To the end that Freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore,

"*Be it enacted &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither Slavery nor unvoluntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

—This bill needs only the signature of the President—which it will not need long—to make it the law of the Land. It is not often that so much of that righteousness which "exalteth a nation" is embodied in a legislative act.

Had this act been passed in 1784—when Mr. Jefferson proposed one essentially the same—the fratricidal war in which we are now involved would never have existed. There would have been no rebellion in the country during this century; for though ambitious and unprincipled men have sought to foment one, the aliment of popular ignorance, blind credulity, and savage ferocity on which Treason now gloats, would have no where been found. One Hundred Thousand School houses would by this time have existed in a region where there are not to day Five Thousand. Industry, the Useful Arts, Production, commerce, would have been developed to an extent now undreamed of. Missouri would have had the wealth and population of Ohio, while Arkansas, with her central position and genial climate, would have been ahead of Wisconsin.

The past cannot be recalled. The sin that has been bears its fruit of present suffering and sacrifice. But here is for once an act that has not a trace of compromise or shuffle in it. It is one worthy of the best days of the Republic. Champions of Freedom and Justice for All! thank God that you have lived to see this day, and renew your faith in that Providence which permits no generous effort to fail of its ultimate triumph!—*N. Y. Trib.*

Congress.

The House, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Lovejoy, agreed to the Senate amendment of the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and it now only needs the President's signiture to become a law. In substance, the bill is as reported by Mr. Lovejoy and passed by the House. The phraseology only is changed by the Senate, and as is understood, for the purpose of making, it conform in language to the ordinance of 1787.

The Senate devoted nearly the whole of yesterday's session to the Pacific railroad bill, and so far matured it, as to report it from the Committee of the Whole Senate. The success of the measure is not doubted although the form of it (as to details) may undergo further changes. The public sentiment of the country, that now is the accepted time for passing a Pacific railroad bill, seems to be cordially responded to by both branches of Congress.

We have pretty good reasons for believing; that after disposing of the Pacific railroad, and before taking up the army approbation bill, the Senate will consider the subject of confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of rebels and the indications are strong that something satisfactory will he done in that pre-eminently important matter. The politicians, who wish Congress to adjourn without doing anything to *end the war*, for the benefit of contractors, and to the ruin of every body else, are destined, we trust, to be disappointed. Of one thing the country may be assured, that if an efficient measure of confiscation fails, it will not be by the want of vigilance and persistant effort on the part of its friends in Congress.—*N. Y. Trib.*

From the Lower Mississippi.

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION UP THE WHITE RIVER.

A BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT.

MEMPHIS, June 19.

An expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga, and Mound city, with transports carrying the 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, under Col. Fitch, was sent hence some days since to remove the obstructions from the White river. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued lasting an hour and a half; while the gunboats engaged the batteries the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place—During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the gunboat Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175, 125 of whom were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed. John Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon, John Cox and Capt. Kelly. The flag officer was badly scalded, but it is thought will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge on the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 126 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

Gen. Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Fleet in James River.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

The boat from Old Point arrived this morning with the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.

The steamer Matamora proceeded to City point last evening under a flag of truce in charge of Lieut. Dix. She returned this afternoon but brought no news. No papers were obtained by her.

The fleet in the James river remains as at previous reports quietly at anchor above City Point.

The steamer Thomas Swann is loaded and will sail to-morrow for Port Royal. While she was loading last evening a stevedore named Charles Meyers of Philadelphia fell overboard and was drowned.

The store ship William Badger sails to-morrow for Beaufort, North Carolina, to be followed by other store ships now here, as soon as possible, as that point is to be a depot for naval supplies hereafter,

Gen. Dix proceeded to New Point Comfort this morning to make arrangements for a new hospital there. This as well as White House point is in his lines.

The Nelly Baker brought down fifteen rebel prisoners captured by our cavalry at different points near Richmond.

Recently everything is reported quiet in the army of the Potomac.

The Daniel Webster has arrived here with surgeons and nurses from Boston. She will proceed to White House soon.

The steamer Herald arrived here this afternoon from Washington with ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

From Washington.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Pope.

WASHINGTON, June 21 1862.

The lastest information from the army before Richmond, is that nothing has transpired beyond the skirmishing that is of daily occurrence. There has been no movement of importance on either side.

Major Gen. Pope who has so greatly distinguished himself by his operations in the west is expected shortly to be in Washington at the invitation of the Government.

Later from New Orleans.

Summary Punishment of Burglars—Opinions of the Press.

By the arrival of the steamer Roanoke, at New York on Sunday, we have files of the New Orleans, *Picayune*, *True Delta* and *Bee*, to the 15th instant, from which we select the following items:

Military Gov. of New Orleans.

The *Picayune* of the 15th inst., says:

The designation of Mr. James Robb as Military Governor of New Orleans, under the authority of the United States, has produced general and strong manifestations of pleasure among our citizens. Mr. Robb is universally known and respected in this community for his liberality, his intelligence, and his extensive and intimate knowledge of the condition, the characteristics and the needs of our city. An exclusively commercial city, New Orleans requires, in the authority which is to control an administration, intimate knowledge of commercial affairs; and this requirement Mr. Robb possesses in a large measure.

More Offenders to be Hung.

The following order of General Butler appears in the papers of the 15th inst., and indicates that crime is no longer to go unpunished in New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE GULF
NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

Special Order. No. 88.—William M. Clary, late second officer of the United steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy of New Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major General commanding, being armed in company with other evil disposed persons, under false names, and in a pretended uniform of soldiers in the United States, entered the house of a peaceful citizen, No. 63 Toulouse street, about the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time, and there in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority, plundering said house, stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th day of June instant, and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding Gen. at 1 o'clock P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared, by uncontrovertable evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy.

It further appeared that Clary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceful citizens in the night time, for like purposes, and under like false pretences.

"Brass knuckles," burglers keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Roy and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defense said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that Wm. M Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offiences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead; and this sentence be executed upon them and each of them; between the hours of 8 o'clock, A M., and 12 M., on Monday, the 16th of June inst., at or near the Parish Prison, in the city of New Orleans.

The provost Marshall will cause said sentences to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be sufficient warrant.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding Department,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

James McDonald, an accessory to the burglary was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in Fort Jackson, with a ball and chain.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

Arrival of Provisions for the Destitute Inhabitants.

Railway Connection with Memphis.

BEAUREGARD GONE EAST.

CORINTH, June 22.

It is now positively ascertained that Beauregard has turned over the command of his army to Gen. Bragg, and on the 15th left for Montgomery, Ala., where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff, and left immediately for Richmond.

Two reports have been received here stating the cause of his departure. One is that he goes to take command of the army at Richmond, and another that he goes to explain the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is the most plausible, as it is known that for some time past Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been on antagonistic terms.

To-day is the warmest of the season, the mercury indicating 93 degrees in the shade. The nights are very cool.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In response to Gen. Halleck's call, a large amount of provisions had been received from St. Louis for the suffering Mississippians, and distributed liberally among the inhabitants, who seem grateful.

The railroad is open about eight miles from Grand Junction, and it is expected the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis by the 25th.

Official notice has been received at headquarters of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and the occupation thereof by the U. S. forces.

Deserters state that Beauregard has turned over his command to Bragg, and gone east, but without taking any troops with him.

The rebels were taking up the rails north of Jupella, carrying them south to complete the road from Meriden to Uniontown.

The contrabands say that no troops have been sent east by the rebels, and there was no intention of sending any thither.

From Fortress Monroe.

Attack upon General Hooker's Advance.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.

The weather continues very warm and dry. The heat to-day is oppressive.

The steamer Adelaide arrived to-day, having as passengers Mrs. Senator Wilkinson and Mrs. Senator Harlan, who proceeded to White House to visit our army Hospitals and minister to the sick and wounded. Thirty Sisters of Charity also arrived in the same steamer and left for the army of the Potomac.

By the steamer from White House Point I learn that on yesterday the Rebels opened on the camp of Gen. Hooker's advance with shell, but did no serious damage.—Gen. Hooker answered from one of our powerful batteries just completed, throwing heavy shells, which was seen by persons in one of the lower balloons to burst among the attacking party of Rebels, and caused them to skedaddle in the most approved style.

Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the prospect of a great and decisive battle.

SECOND DESPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—8.30 A. M.—The steamer Metamora arrived from City Point last night, but too late to send a despatch through.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought on Monday last, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrot guns and part of four confederate regiments and a battery.

The battle lasted all day, with heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* said the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops, and the loss of many officers.

Gens. Evans and Pendleton compliments the troops for their bravery in standing under the shells of our gunboats and batteries.

The fight took place within four miles of Charleston, and from the tone of an editorial of the *Mercury*, I should think that the rebels have been cut off from a retreat by our gunboats. If this be so, Charleston must soon fall.

The dispatch says it can be no longer denied that Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and that the Federal columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

From North Carolina.

Rebel Brigadier-General Hanged by North Carolina Troops.

[From the Newbern Progress June 16]

Six North Carolina regiments have been disbanded by the rebels at Richmond, and are now under guard previous to which, however they hung their Brigadier General. Thus again, is furnished more testimony corroborative of the truth of our statements that there is a Union sentiment growing in this State, and a wide spread dissatisfaction with the Southern Confederacy. The above is from sources that entitle it to credit.

Repentant Rebels.

From the Newbern Progress June 16.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, twelve rebel dragoons who had been mustered out of the rebel service on account of being over forty-five years of age, came into Washington and gave themselves up to the Federal authorities. It is reported that on Friday, nearly one hundred came in and surrendered themselves, but how true this is we cannot say.

Miscellaneous Items.

[From the Newbern Progress, June 16.]

During the battle of Tracter's Creek, Lieutenant Avery, of the Marine Artillery, thought he discovered rifle shots coming from the leafy bough of a tall elm, not very far distant from the field of battle. He accordingly filled his howitzer with grape and elevated it with a very satisfactory result, tumbling half a score of the rebels to the ground. Not a bad shot considering the result.

Since the capture of Newbern the rebels have disabled five of the engines of the A. and N. C. railroad, and they are now lying useless at Kinston and Goldsborough, not having the means or energy to repair them.

Captain Mallett, at Kinston, is sadly in want of recruits for his Rebel cavalry. He wants about thirty, and offers a lieutenant's commission to the man who will furnish them. Hard up in the Rebel army.

On the 30th ult, the Rebels at Goldsborough recieved reinforcements from Raleigh by rail, as we perceive by the Raleigh papers.

Rebel Bushwhackers in Ky.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.

On Friday evening, as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose delegates, five of them were killed by secession Bushwhackers in ambush near Berry's station. Reinforcements were immediately sent from Lexington, Ky., and other places, and the capture of the Bushwhackers is considered certain.

A LONG LIST of promotions, appointments deaths and other changes in the *personnel* of the regular army will shortly be published. It has been anxiously expected for some time by the officers of the line, whom it will chiefly affect. Several of the subalterns will find themselves captains before they have been eighteen months in the service, and almost before they have had time to qualify themselves for the responsible position of company commander, upon whom the general comfort and welfare of the men depend. Many promotions from the ranks will also appear, the majority of them being in the nine new regiments of infantry, and the Sixth regiment of cavalry.

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.

At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.

" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

☞ "Sam," invite the Elephant up to take a drink.—*Traugh.*

☞ Killed with his own weapons—the *Standard* by the hands of the *Alleghenian.*

☞ Lieut. Joseph Delahunt, of the 84th Reg't, P. V., was in town this week.

☞ Well filled—the whiskey *Trough* of the *Standard*, when "Sam Slap" got in.

☞ Can't get to hear the result of our County Convention—the Harrisburg *Telegraph.*

☞ The Southwestern Telegraph Line is now in operation from Louisville to Memphis.

☞ The President and Gen. Pope are stated to have arrived at West Point on the 24th inst.

☞ Many a tear was shed on Sunday last, on the parting of Whiskey Belly and "Sam Slap." Five "nips" for a quarter.

☞ The question—Can a man be a Republican and not be an abolitionist?—*Standard.*

Can a man be opposed to the *effect* and in favor of the *cause* of the war?—*Whig.*

☞ The Republicans of Somerset county have named E. Scull, for Congress.—Alexander Sturtsman for Senate, and nominated Christian C. Musselman, for the Assembly.

☞ The Republicans of Butler county have named John M. Thompson for Congress. Charles McCandless for Senate. R. C. McCoy and H. W. Grant for a re-election to the Assembly.

SICK SOLDIERS.—A Relief Association, to reach the sick and wounded sons of Pennsylvania, of the U. S. Army, was formed in Washington city, a few days since. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was chairman of the meeting.

FOR JULY TERM.—We will publish next week, from the '*Democratic Standard*,' the Register's Notices, by Hugh A. Caldwell, for the benefit of the public, if Mr. Caldwell should not, in the meantime, object to their appearance in a Republican paper.

THE 84TH OFFICERED.—Gov. Curtin has appointed Samuel M. Bowman formerly of Columbia county, Colonel of the 84th regiment. Maj. Walter Barret has been promoted from the post of Major to that of Lieut. Colonel, and Adjutant Thos. H. Craig has been appointed Major of the regiment.

☞ The Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers held a meeting on Monday evening, to make arrangements for celebrating the fourth of July. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed. The Secretary was instructed by the meeting to hand us the proceedings for publication, but he has not done so.

We hope they may have a good time.

☞ On Monday last, Mrs. John McCloskey, of Altoona, a young and active lady, when returning home in the cars from a visit to her sick brother, George W. Sellers, in this place, had a paralytic attack. She was speechless when handed out of the car at Altoona, but passed towards home without anything wrong being observed, until she fell the third time. Alarm was then made, when she was conveyed home, where she continues very low.

☞ It may be necessary for the County Committee to alter the ticket so as to give the Register & Recorder to some other locality.

☞ List of the killed, wounded and missing in the 84th regiment, at the battle of Port Republic:—

Company A—Patrick Burns, killed Anthony Correll and Wm. H. Lowe, missing; Thos. Coats, wounded.

Company B—Corporal John Snadden, missing.

Company D—Privates James B. Arbel and John Harding, killed; Sergeant A. G Thornton, wounded slightly; Private C. C. Merrill, missing.

Company E—Privates Silas J. Barr and Wm. Taylor, wounded.

Company F—John F. Walsh, wounded; Daniel Bittler, Wm. E. Stead, Adam Sides and Ellis Jones missing.

Company G—Alfred Waters, killed; Warren Post and Samuel Drew; missing.

Company I—Thos. Adams and John H Ferguson, wounded.

Company K—Henry Bingham, H E. Kylor, and Henry C. Owens, wounded—the latter dangerously; Corporal Daniel Graham and private James McGuire, missing.

Extract from the act or assembly passed 9th February 1814—1 Sm. L. p. 208.

Any person who shall make, or cause to be made, or sell or utter, or offer to expose to sale any squibs, rockets, or other fire works, or shall cast, throw or fire any squibs, rockets or other fire works, within any of the said towns or boroughs, of this commonwealth without the Governors special license for the same, every such person or persons, so offending shall be subject to a fine of $4 for each and every offence to be recovered before a justice of the peace as like amounts are by law recovered, the one half to the informer, the other half to the county.

WALKING OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—An individual named James Barnum proposes to walk over the Alleghany river on a wire, at Oil City, on the 4th of July. The wire is to be about an inch in thickness, and will be suspended twenty five feet above the surface of the water. If Mr. B. gets through safe Blondin will have a formidable rival.

A FRENCH PAPER states that, at the time of his visit to Richmond, Mr. Mercier had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that, in the course of conversation, he asked the rebel President if there was not in his mind any ground upon which the south could make proposals of peace to the north. "No, sir," said Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate States are not so high nor so low as to entertain any thought of that kind. The time for peace will, doubtless, come; but it has not yet, and we must wait awhile before we can avail ourselves of your good offices."

THE IRONSIDES.—The work on the various parts of the iron clad steamer Ironsides is now approaching to the finishing up state. In a few days steam will be raised in her and the machinery will be tried to detect any defect before she is delivered to the Government which will be by the 15th of July, the date on which the contract requires her to be passed from the hands of her builders, Wm. Cramp & Sons to the Navy Department, ready for service. The contractors are making strong exertions to be ahead of time. Considering the vast amount of labor involved in the construction of this vessel it speaks well for the energy and enterprise of her builders.

GROG RATIONS.— Flag-Officer Foote writes from Cleveland, where he is still confined to his bed, "Do thank Mr. Senator Grimes for me for his resolutions to stop the grog ration, and keep the ardent out of our ships. It will even add to his reputation as the true friend of the navy."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TRAITORS IN KENTUCKY.—The Grand Jury of Fayette county, Ky., has found true bills for treason against a number of rebels in that county, including John C. Breckenridge, William Preston, Roger W. Hanson, and about thirty others. But one of the persons indicated, Henry Metcalfe, was found in Lexington, and he was at once arrested and committed to jail.

The Oil Trade.

The Oil City *Register* of last week, says a considerable quantity of oil has gone forward since our last report, but there have been few transactions. The old prices still rule at these wells. Sales have been made as 45 cents per bbl; but holders are asking 50 cents. Some small lots have been delivered at this point at 70 and 75 cents. The demand appears to be getting better here. From some unaccountable reason our Eastern correspondence has failed to reach us. Some 10,000 bbls come down on the Pond Freshet, on Tuesday last. Stock on hand, at our wharves and in tanks up the Creek is very light.

We have nothing new to note in the way of development. Freights to Pittsburg 30 to 40 cents per bbl. The river is at a fair stage, and a good prospect of a fresh.

☞ A deputation of the religious society of Progressive Friends of Pennslyvania went to Washington on the 18th inst., with a memorial to be presented to the President urging him to proclaim the freedom of all the slaves as the only way of putting down the Rebellion.

Illinois Saved--The New constitution Defeated.

We are heartily glad to hear that Illinois has been delivered from the danger which has for some months been impending over her. The infamous Constitution which was adopted by the late half disloyal Convention, has been defeated by a large majority. Even Egypt, under the light which has broken into that dark region, through the effect of the war, could not stomach such a fossil from the dark ages, as was presented for their acceptance. Illinois is now fairly grounded in Republicanism, and will never more veer from her fidelity.

A Man Charged With Having Five Wives.

Some time since, a gentleman of ventrilequial accomplishment arrived in New York city, and made an engagement with one of the Bowery theatres as a performer. Before he had a fair opportunity of enlightening the community with the merits of his art, a warrant was sued out for his arrest in Philadelphia, and sent on for execution. Detective Wilson thereupon arrested the man and conveyed him to Philadelphia, on the charge of having more wives than the law allows. It appears that there are in various parts of the country no less than five women, all of whom claim him as their husband. One of these lives in Pittsburg, one in Wheeling, one in Phillipsburg, and two Philadelphia. The last lady whom he married was a widow, of Philadelphia. She is only sixty-two years of age, the rascal being about thirty. She had been a widow for twenty nine years, and is possessed of the pleasant little fortune of $15,000. Finding that her husband had distributed his affections with too generous a hand, she went before a magistrate and made complaint—hence his arrest.

SMASH UP ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon on the high embankment just beyond Newton Hamilton, Huntingdon county, one freight train going eastward was run into by another also going in the same direction.—Two cars loaded with flour and tobacco were smashed up and thrown down an embankment some one hundred and fifty feet. A third car was badly broken.—The locomotive was also injured and some fifty feet of the track was torn up. The repairing of the road took up ten hours. and before that was completed three passenger trains and some fifteen or twenty, freight trains had collected in that vicinity. In fact nearly three miles of trains had accumulated between Huntingdon and McVeytown. No one was injured. A large amount of flour and tobacco was smashed up. The passenger trains due thereby, after midnight, came in this morning at 10½ o,clock. The 3, 50 train East was also detained 3 or 4 hours.—*Pittsburg Gazette of the* 21.

The Tax Bill Passed.

There were in all 315 Senate amendment to the Tax Bill. The House, through its Committee of Conference, receeded from 253, and the Senate through its managers. from 15 of them, the remainder became a subject of compromise as embodied in the joint report, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, while in the House eleven members voted against it. The bill is to take effect the first of August.

☞ Col. John J. Patterson has been declared the choice of the People's Party of Juniata county for Congress. The District is composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin—population, 121,815; in this District the vote stood in 1860, for Curtin 12,126, Foster 7,732.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 27, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4,50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	10
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	12,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5,75
Corn,	57 @ 58

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg on the 18th of June, WILLIE M. SNYDER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth J. Snyder, aged 3 years and 6 months.

E. C. DUNMIRE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny st., opposite the old Post Office. June 21.

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District, till Thursday, the 17th day of July, for Teachers to take charge of the schools of said district for the ensuing school year.—Schools to open on Monday, the first of September. Term, Nine months, of twenty-two days each.

A public examination will be held in the School House, on Thursday, July 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m

According to decisions of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, applicants are required to be present at the public examination, as "private examinations will not be granted during the holding of public examinations in the county, nor afterwards, without the written request of a majority of the Board" Applicants are therefore requested to be present at the public examinations.

By order of the Board.

June 28, 1862. JAMES D. REA, Sec'y.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed. postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps.

ROGERS & GEST,

June 21—3t. No. 133 Market st., Phila.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,

June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House. in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7-3m.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

148 South 4th st., Philada., Pa.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Address,

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

Publishers and Booksellers,

1—33—49] 148 South 4th st., Phila., Pa.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,

May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County,

May 24-2m. New York.

A Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the place on which he resides, on Dry Run, in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 13 acres, with a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and a log spring house thereon. It is all under good fence, and all cleared except four acres. The grain in the ground will be sold with the property. A good title will be given.

ALSO—All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife Theresa, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ENGLE.

Juniata township, May 31-3tpd.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS. May 3, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M. Inquire of the Editor.

$30. **Employment!** $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of

SPRING CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory,
No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelie, Delaine and Plush,
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,
Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use, March 14 —3m

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,

Administratrix of Jno. M'Guire, dec'd. Barnetstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.

May 31 1862, —7t

POETRY.

The Happy Soldier.

I am the boy that's always happy
At home or on the battle field,
And because I love my country,
I have buckled on the shield.
So let the people say what they will,
I am the happy soldier still,
Happy soldier, happy soldier,
I am the happy soldier still.

Then here I am a fighting soldier,
Fighting for my country's cause,
If they will but lead me onward,
Onward still without a pause.
So let the people say what they will,
I'll be a fighting soldier still,
Fighting soldier, fighting soldier,
I'll be a fighting soldier still.

Over the southern sunny deserts,
I'll be marching onward still,
Like our fathers did berore us,
At Lexington and Bunker Hill.
Then let the people say what they will,
I'll be marching onward still,
Marching onward, marching onward,
I'll be marching onward still.

I'll bear the Union standard safely,
Over the rugged hills and dales,
Where "Secesh" must die forever,
And be buried in their graves.
Then let the people say what they will,
I'll be for the Union still,
For the Union, for the Union,
I'll be for the Union still.

Heaven hath its joys and blessings,
And earth has her toils and cares,
In the North we'll be gay and happy,
When the South will be led in snares.
So let the Secesh say what they will,
The Union is the safest still,
For in the Union we shall see,
The gay, the happy and the free.

The Web of Life.

How swiftly flies life's rapid thread,
Within the mighty loom of time!
What brilliant lights o'er some are shed,
While some are stained with woe and crime.
But bright webs they are weaving,
Who trusting and believing,
In scenes of sorrow, scenes of joy,
God's grace are still receiving!

'Tis thus the Christian we behold,
In sickness and in woe resigned,
Because religion's thread of gold,
Is in his gloomy lot entwined!
A bright web he is weaving,
When trusting and believing,
He from a Heavenly Father's hand,
Each trial is receiving!

Death soon will snap the thread in twain,
Time's busy loom itself must rest,
Nought but a winding sheet remain
Of all that mortals ere possessed!
Then every sorrow leaving,
No more o'er trials grieving,
How blest the Christian, from his Lord,
Eternal life receiving!

THE FARMER.

The Farmer is King.

"Cotton is King," said a Senator. 'Nay,' said another, "Gold is King." Nay, say we, the farmer is King! A monarch is prepared for his throne by a careful education. But who is nurtured with such an education as the farmer? He is nursed in the strong embrace of prolific, many-handed Nature. Our mother Nature keeps the wisest school. Great Nature—rude, yet gentle; stern, yet kindly; terrible, yet loving; frugal, yet bountiful. We almost believe that no Men can be God's great men, unless nurtured in the strong embrace of our great mother on the bosom of the earth.

All men should, some time in their lives live out in the midst of Nature and till the soil. He who has been born and reared and who lives in a city debarred the privilege of communicating with Nature, is most unfortunate. He can never be a whole man. He lacks the stern poetic teachings of this great school. Nothing can compensate for it. "An undevout astronomer is mad!" exclaimed a wise man. An undevout farmer is a monster! we exclaim. What, can the husbandman receive his food direct from heaven—its rains, and dews, and sunshine; it smiles over him in the blue and spangled vault, sun and moon and star lit; all around him in the wavy grass and grain, the many tinted flowers; in the voices of the wind and the bending trees; underneath him, in prolific, fresh turned soil—and still be a monster, out of tune with outer and inner Nature? Who lives so nigh his Creator? enwrapped all about with his arms—fed from his dazzling, munificent hand. He sleeps between the leaves of God's picture book—the Universe.

"He loved husbandry," is the encomium that inspiration pays to one of the best Kings of Isreal, and who had one of the longest and prosperous reigns." "Uzzah, the King," says the sacred writer; "digged many wells, for he had much cattle; husbandmen also, and vine dressers in the Mountains, and in Carmel, for he loved husbandry." If this could have been said of his successors, the Jews had not been parted and scattered, as at this day, among the nations. As long as it can be said of the sovereigns of these States, "they love husbandry," the Republic is safe. Small farms grow true patriots. The wealth of the Republic must be a common wealth. It is the nature of power to seek to increase itself. When monarchs increase in power, it is in bald words the growth of tyranny. Not so the King Farmer. His tyranny is over barrenness. He smites, and lo! the sterile earth groans; but it is with abundance. He brings his enemies to the faggot and the stake: but they are the thistle, the dock, the daisy and the brier. He overturns and subdues the territories of his foes; but they are the swamp and the quagmire. He ploughs up the very foundations of the strongholds of his destroyers; but they are the deadly malaria, the stinging insect, and the fanged and poisonous reptile. The earth is his slave; but it is the slavery of love, for it buds and blossoms before him, and the trees clasp their hands for joy for him. He chains his servants to do his will; but they are the elements, the huge and willing ox, and the majestic horse, impatient to do his bidding, and champing for the words that bids him go.

When the monarch Farmer raises himself on high and stretches his scepter abroad, cities spring up under his shadow. The sound of the spindle, the loom, the anvil, and the ponderous foundry and mill are heard. The hum of industrious multitudes comes up like the voice of many waters; white winged ships fly over the unstable main; men cast aside their hides and fig leaves and are clothed in imperial garments; and women are arrayed in fabrics fine as gossamer and many tinted as the sunset cloud. Penury, pestilence and famine, he keeps bound in his prison house. Labor stands in the door of his magazines, and in his stalwart hand he holds the scales of human life, and weighs out the supplies of trade and art, and artist and armies; of school and church and state; food and raiment, abundance and luxury. He deals out the progress of human kind. The Farmer is King—the Monarch of men—C. N. BEMENT, *New York*, 66 *East 29th street*.

Pretty good—though emanating from the city of New York. But our esteemed correspondent has been long a farmer, and loves the country and doubtless sighs for quiet enjoyments.—*Eds. Gen. Farmer.*

Dutch Cheese.

The "farmer's girl," who can make "tip top Dutch cheese," and tell how it is done, is no doubt an adept in the art. I know a farmer's wife who has made "lots" of it, and thinks none can make better. She pours boiling over thick milk in the pans. The curd should be moved gently with a spoon, that the water may reach the bottom of the pan. The curd and whey will separate in a few minutes; pour off the whey, and if the curd is too tender; pour over it hot water the second time, and move the curd about as at first; then pour off the water, and put the curd in a thin, coarse cloth, and hang it up to drain an hour or two; then add salt, a little butter or cream, or both; work it in and make into balls. This way is preferred to heating the milk over the fire, or upon a stove, and is much less work and trouble. Try it, and see if you do not like it better.—*Mrs. Lyman.*

WOOL.—He who sends a young, good wooled sheep to the butcher, is doing his country a wrong. Sales of such should be made to those who can keep a few more. Sheep should be propagated and handled with as much care as if we had but a few flocks in the country. There are tens of thousands of localities in the west, ungrazed, where, on each a man can keep 200 sheep at 30 cents a head per year, and in many other places farmers are raising corn instead of sheep. Wool is worth 45 cents. Corn—I spoke of that before, but a pound of wool can be produced for what it will cost to raise a bushel of corn—or to get a few sticks of cord wood. The motto of every farmer should be to raise sheep and kill dogs.

More than all; and this is a very important matter—the soil of a farm where many sheep are kept continually increases in value; it is continually impoverished when grain is raised. The very best part of the soil of hundreds of thousands of our farms is annually transported to Europe in the shape of grain, much of it is exchanged for wool, and all of it for what we ought to hang our heads in shame for not producing. It is desirable, since we are about it, that this was lost long enough to cure us of this folly, and to learn us how to be a self sustaining nation. And when the war ends we want to see this result—we want to see a man, on buying a piece of broad cloth, know that it is made of wool, and we want to see him hesitate on buying a piece of cotton cloth for fear there may be wool in it. The mythological story of the Golden Fleece conveys the idea of the golden profits of sheep raising.

THE WASTE OF WAR.—The New York Evening *Post* says that the Maine 11th regiment, which passed through Broadway last November, chanting the Hallelujah chorus, eight hundred and fifty men strong, nearly all young and sturdy lumbermen, has suffered so much that when they went into the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered, fit for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. Nearly one half of this number were killed or wounded.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A Yankee has invented a new gun, with which he says he can sink the Monitor in thirty minutes. He sets a target of the thickness of nine inches of wrought iron obliquely, and at a long range puts a small ball through the whole concern, clear and clean.

LOVING HIS ENEMIES.—A clergyman told an Indian he should love his enemies.

"Me do love 'em," replied the latter.

"What enemies do you love most?"

"Rum and cider!" There are too many such lovers.

☞ An Irishman in a time of revival joined the church, but was found sinning grievously not long afterwards. "Did't you join the Methodists?" inquired a piously disposed person. "Faix and I did; I jined for six months, and behaved so well that they let me off with three.

☞ "You want a flogging—that's what you want," said a paternal parent to his son. "I know it, dad; but I'll try to get along without it," replied the little rascal.

☞ The rebel Confederacy, now so soon to perish, is utterly bankrupt. It was born without a cause, and will die without effects.—*Prentice.*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients n every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1—34

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 8-1—26.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS
D. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (L. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the
CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings,
New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Baraum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the hysicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

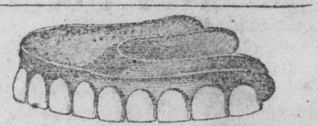
Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor,

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE WHIG

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